OREGON ARGUS.

SUPPLEMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

Laws of the United States.

Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 1.]

An Act to further promote the efficiency of the Navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the name of any naval officer now in the service, or who may hereafter be in the service of the United States, shall have been borne on the Naval Register 45 years, or shall be of the age of 62 years, he shall be retired from active service, and his name entered on the retired list of officers of the grade to which he belonged at the time of such retirement.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to assign any officer who may be retired under the preceding section of this Act to shore duty, and such officer thus assigned shall receive the full shore pay of his grade while employed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall have the authority to detail from the retired list of the navy for the command of squadrons and single ships, such officers as he may believe that the good of the service requires to be thus placed in command; and such officers may, it upon the recommendation of the President of the United States they shall receive a vote of thanks of Congress for their services and gallantry in action against an enemy, be restored to the active list and rank otherwise.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States shall have the authority to select any officer from the grades of captain or commander in the navy and assign him to the command of a squadron with the rank and title of "flag officer;" and any officer thus assigned shall have the same authority and receive the same obedience from the commanders of ships in his squadron as holding commissions of an older date than his that he would be entitled to receive were his commission the oldest, and to receive, when so employed, the pay to which he would have been entitled if he were on the active list of the navy.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all officers retired under the provisions of this act shall receive the retired pay of their respective grades as fixed by law.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That promotions shall be made in place of the officers retired under the provisions of this bill as is now provided by law.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized to cause 200 "medals of honor" to be prepared, with suitable emblematic devices which shall be bestowed upon such petty officers, seamen, landsmen and marines, as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action and other meritorious qualities during the present war, and that the sum of $1,800 be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury, for the purpose of carrying this section into effect.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the hours of labor in the navy yards of the United States shall be the same as in the private ship yards at or nearest to the port where such navy yard is established, and the wages paid to all employees in such yards shall be, as near as may be, the average prices paid to employees of the same grade in private ship yards or workshops in or nearest to the same vicinity, to be determined by the commandant of the navy yard.

Approved, December 21, 1861.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 2.]

An Act to increase the duties on tea, coffee, and sugar.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the date of the passage of this act, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the goods, wares, and merchandise hereinafter mentioned and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say: First, On all teas, 20 cents per pound. Second, On coffee of all kinds, 5 cents per pound. Third, On raw sugar, commonly called Muscovado or brown sugar, and on sugars not exceeding above No. 12, Dutch standard, by claying, boiling, clarifying, or other process, and on syrups of sugar or sugar cane, and concentrated molasses or concentrated molasses, 2½ cents per pound, and on white and clayed sugar, which advanced beyond the raw state, above number 12, Dutch standard, by clarifying or other process, and not yet refined, 3 cents per pound; on refined sugars, whether loaf, lump, crushed, or pulverized, 3½ cents per pound; on sugars after being refined, which shall be stained, colored, or in any way adulterated, and sugar candy, 5 cents per pound; on molasses, 5 cents per gallon: Provided, That all syrups of sugars or of sugar cane, concentrated molasses or concentrated molasses, entered under the name of molasses, or any other name than syrups of sugar or of sugar cane, concentrated molasses or concentrated molasses, shall be liable to forfeiture to the United States, and the same shall be forfeited.

Approved, December 24, 1861.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 3.]

An Act relative to court martial in the army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in time of war, the commander of a division of separate brigade may appoint general courts martial, and confirm, remit, pardon, and mitigate their sentences, as allowed and restricted in the 65th and 89th articles of war to commanders of armies and departments: Provided, That sentences of such courts extending to loss of life or dismission of a commissioned officer shall require the confirmation of the general commanding the army to the field to which the division or brigade belongs. And provided further, That when the division or brigade commander shall be the accuser or prosecutor, the court shall be appointed by the next higher commander.

Approved, December, 24, 1861.

PUBLIC ACT—No. 4.

An Act to provide for allotment certificates among the volunteer force.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States shall appoint, for each State having volunteers in the United States service, not exceeding three persons, who shall be authorized by the President's commission to visit the several departments in the army in which volunteers from their respective States are to, and there procure from said volunteers from time to time their respective allotments of their pay to their families or friends, duly certified in writing, and by them, or some commissioned officer of such department, attested in pursuance of such orders as may be made for that purpose by the Secretary of War, and upon which certified allotment the several paymasters shall, at each regular payment to troops, give drafts payable in the city of New York, to the order of such persons to whom said allotments were or may be made.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the persons appointed as commissioners to carry into effect the preceding section of this act shall receive no pay or emolument whatever from the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the fifth section of the act of 12th June, 1858, giving soldiers a lien upon the soldier's pay, be and the same is hereby repealed; and all regulations giving soldiers rights and privileges beyond the rules and articles of war be and the same is hereby abrogated.

Approved, December 24, 1861.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 5.]

An Act making an appropriation for gunboats on the Western rivers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one million dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for gunboats on the Western rivers.

Approved, December, 24, 1861.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 6.]

An Act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending the 30th June, 1862.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the year ending the 30th of June, 1862:

For invalid pensions under various acts, six hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For pensions under acts of 18th March, 1818, 15th May, 1828, and 7th June, 1832, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For pensions to widows of those who served in the Revolutionary war, under the third section of the act 4th July, 1836, the acts of 7th July, 1838, 3d March, 1843, 17th June, 1844, 23d February and 20th July, 1847, and second section act of 3d February, 1855, two hundred thousand dollars.

For pensions to widows and orphans, under 1st section act 4th July, 1836, act of 21st July, 1848, 1st section act of 11 February, 1857, and act 14 June, 1858, three hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For navy invalid pensions, forty-five thousand dollars.

For navy pensions to widows and orphans, under act of 11th August, 1848, two hundred thousand dollars.

For privateer invalid pensions, $600: Provided, that no pension shall be paid under this act to any person who has been engaged in the present rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who has in any way given aid and comfort to those engaged in the rebellion.

Approved, January 8, 1862.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 7.]

An Act to promote the efficiency of the Dead Letter Office.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be authorized to return all dead letters, except those containing circulars and other worthless matter, to their writers, whenever their names can be ascertained. All valuable letters to be charged treble, and all others double the ordinary rate of postage, to be collected from the writers.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, to enable this to be done, the Postmaster-General is authorized to employ not exceeding 25 additional clerks, at salaries not exceeding an average of eight hundred dollars per year, and no one to receive over one thousand two hundred dollars per year: Provided, That he is satisfied that the receipts for dead letter postage will amount to a sum sufficient to pay the aggregate compensation. And he shall report to this session, with the cost and statistical results.

Approved, January 21, 1862.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 8.]

An act in relation to the letters of soldiers and marines in the service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act of July 22d, 1861, authorizing soldiers to send letters through the mails of the United States without prepayment of postage is hereby extended to sailors and marines in the actual service of the United States, under such regulations as the Post-Office Department shall provide, the postage thereon to be paid by the recipients.

Approved, January 21, 1862.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 9.]

An Act to authorize the President to appoint two additional Assistant Secretaries of War.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two additional Secretaries of War, whose salary shall each be three thousand dollars per annum, who shall perform all such duties in the office of the Secretary of War belonging to that Department as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, or as may be required by law. The offices of these additional Secretaries to continue one year.

Approved, January 22, 1862.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 10.]

An Act amending the provisions of the second section of the Act of January 24th, 1857, enforcing the attendance of witnesses before committees of either Houses of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the second section of the Act entitled, "An Act more effectually to enforce the attendance of witnesses on the summons of either House of Congress, and to compel them to discover testimony," approved January 24, 1857, be amended, altered, and repealed so as to read as follows: That the testimony of a witness examined and testifying before either House of Congress, or any committee of either House of Congress, shall not be used as evidence in any criminal proceeding against such witness in any court of justice: Provided, however, That no official paper or record, produced by such witnesses on such examination, shall be held, or taken to be included within the privilege of said evidence as to protect such witness from any criminal proceeding as aforesaid; and no witness shall hereafter be allowed to refuse to testify to any fact, or to produce any paper touching which he shall be examined by either Houses of Congress, or any committee of either House, for the reason that his testimony touching such fact, or the production of such paper, may tend to disgrace him or otherwise render him infamous: Provided, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to exempt any witness from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed by him in testifying as aforesaid.

Approved, January 24, 1862.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 11.]

An Act authorizing the increase of the clerical force in the War and Navy Departments.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the clerical and other force now authorized by law in the War Department and its bureaus, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to appoint as follows: In the office of the Secretary of War, four clerks of class one; in the office of the Adjutant General, eighteen clerks of class one, and two messengers; in the office of the Quartermaster General, ten clerks of class one, and one messenger; in the office of the Surgeon General, two clerks of class one, and one laborer; in the office of Paymaster General, eight clerks of class one, and one messenger; in the office of Chief Engineers, one clerk of class one; in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, three clerks of class one; in the office of the Commissary General, three clerks of class one, and one laborer. And the Adjutant General is authorized to employ in his office any number, not exceeding ten, of non-commissioned officers, to be selected by him from the army, in addition to his present clerical force.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to employ four additional clerks of class one for that Department.

Approved, January 27, 1862.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 12.]

An Act to provide for the protection of overland emigrants to California, Oregon and Washington Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the protection of emigrants on the overland route between the Atlantic States and California, Oregon, and Washington Territory, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, if, in his judgment, the same may be necessary.

Approved, January, 27, 1862.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 13.]

An Act to pay the expenses of the Special Committee of the House of Representatives, appointed July 8th, 1861, to ascertain and report in regard to contracts with any Department of the Government for provisions, supplies, transportation, &c.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the expenses of the Special Committee of the House of Representatives appointed on the 8th of July, 1861, to ascertain and report in regard to contracts made with any Department of the Government for provisions, supplies, transportation, &c.; and said sum shall be drawn from the Treasury upon the order of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, as the same shall be required from time to time by the Committee having such investigation in charge.

Approved, January, 31, 1862.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 14.]

An Act to authorize the President of the United States in certain cases to take possession of railroad and telegraph lines, and other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, when in his judgment the public safety may require it, be and he is hereby authorized to take possession of any or all the telegraph lines in the United States, their offices and appurtenances; to take possession of any or all the railroad lines in the United States, their rolling stock, their offices, shops, buildings, and all their appendages and appurtenances; to prescribe rules and regulations for the holding, using and maintaining of the aforesaid telegraph and railroad lines, and to extend, repair and complete the same, in the manner most conducive to the safety and interest of the Government; to place under military control all the officers, agents and employees belonging to the telegraph and railroad lines thus taken possession of by the President, so that they shall be considered as a post road and a part of the military establishment of the United States, subject to all the restrictions imposed by the rules and articles of war.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any attempt by any party or parties whomsoever, in any State or District in which the laws of the United States are opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed by insurgents and rebels against the United States too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, to resist or interfere with the unrestrained use by Government of the property described in the preceding section, or any attempt to injure or destroy the property aforesaid, shall be punished as a military offence, by death, or such other penalty as a court-martial may impose.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That three commissioners shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to assess and determine the damages suffered, or the compensation to which any railroad or telegraph company may be entitled by reason of the railroad or telegraph line being seized and used under the authority conferred by this act, and their award shall be submitted to Congress for their action.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the transportation of troops, munitions of war, equipments, military property and stores, throughout the United States, shall be under the immediate control and supervision of the Secretary of War, and such agents as he may appoint; and all rules, regulations, articles, usages, and laws in conflict with this provision are hereby annulled.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the compensation of each of the commissioners aforesaid shall be $8 per day while in actual service; and that the provisions of this act, so far as it relates to the operating and using said railroads and telegraphs, shall not be in force any longer than is necessary for the suppression of this rebellion.

Approved, January 31, 1862.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 1.]

Joint Resolution expressive of the recognition by Congress of the gallant and patriotic services of the late Brigadier-General Nathaniel Lyon, and the officers and soldiers under his command at the battle of Springfield, Missouri.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, 1. That Congress deems it just and proper to enter upon its records a recognition of the eminent and patriotic services of the late Brigadier-General Nathaniel Lyon. The country to whose service he devoted his life, will guard and preserve his fame as a part of its own glory.

2. That the thanks of Congress are hereby given to the brave officers and soldiers who, under the command of the late General Lyon, sustained the honor of the flag and achieved victory against overwhelming numbers at the battle of Springfield, in Missouri, and that in order to commemorate an event so honorable to the country and to themselves, it is ordered that each regiment engaged, shall be authorized to bear upon its colors the word "Springfield," embroidered in letters of gold. And the President of the United States is hereby requested to cause the resolution to be read at the head of every regiment in the United States.

Approved, December 24, 1861.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 2.]

Joint Resolution explanatory of an Act entitled "An Act to increase the duties on tea, coffee, and sugar," approved 24th December, 1861.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby authorized and directed to permit goods warehoused at the date of the passage of "An Act to increase the duties on tea, coffee and sugar," approved December 24th, 1861, to be withdrawn on payment of the duties imposed by the act entitled "An Act to provide an increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved August 5th, 1861; and to refund any excess of duties above those imposed by said last mentioned act, which may have been collected on such goods already withdrawn, any laws or parts of laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, January 11, 1862.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 3.]

Joint Resolution authorizing Henry Sawyer to accept a medal.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Henry Sawyer, Consul to Surinam, be and he is hereby authorized to accept the medal recently transmitted to him by the King of Holland, for an act of humanity in an effort to save the life of a subject of that kingdom.

Approved, January 11, 1862.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 4.]

Joint Resolution for the sale of the ruins of the Washington Infirmary.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of Public Buildings be and hereby is directed to sell at public auction all the material, building, and otherwise, now remaining on Judiciary Square, of the late "Washington Infirmary," with the condition that the same be removed by the purchaser within a reasonable time from the day of sale, to be fixed by the Commissioner. And the avails of said sale may be used by the Commissioner to pay for the taking care of said property since the fire, and to the improvement of said Judiciary Square, he rendering the accounts in the usual manner to the Treasury for the same.

Approved, January 18, 1862.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 5.]

Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer certain balances of an appropriation for printing of the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress to the sum appropriated for the first session of the Thirty-sixth Congress.

Whereas the appropriation for supplying the deficiencies in the appropriations for printing ordered to be executed by the first session of the Thirty-sixth Congress has been exhausted, leaving a balance to be provided for of $5,608.71, and said printing having been completed; and whereas there remains of the appropriation for printing ordered at the second section of the Thirty-sixth Congress, a balance of $25,608.55, which will not be required, as the printing for the second session Thirty-sixth Congress has been completed and paid for. Therefore

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to transfer from the balance of the appropriation now standing to the credit of said appropriation on the books of the Treasury for printing for the second session Thirty-sixth Congress, a sum sufficient to meet the outstanding claim for printing for the first session Thirty-sixth Congress.

Approved, January 21, 1862.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 6.]

Joint Resolution declaratory of the purpose of Congress to impose a tax.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government, the interest on the national loans, and have an ample sinking fund for the ultimate liquidation of all public debts, a tax shall be imposed which shall, with the tariff on imports, secure an annual revenue of not less than $150,000,000.

Approved, January 21, 1862.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 7.]

A Resolution authorizing certain officers of the Navy to accept presents offered by the Japanese Government.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Captain W. W. McKean, Commander of the United States steam frigate *Niagara*, and such of the officers of that vessel during her late voyage to Japan, and other officers of the Navy as may yet remain in the service of the United States, be authorized to accept the presents recently transmitted to this Government for presentation to them by the Government of Japan.

Approved, January [illegible]

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 8.]

A Resolution for payment of the expenses of the Joint Committee of Congress appointed to inquire into the conduct of the war.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated, to pay the expenses of the Joint Committee of Congress appointed to inquire into the conduct of the present war; and that said sum shall be drawn from the Treasury, upon the order of the Secretary of the Senate, as the same shall be required from time to time by the committee having such investigation in charge.

Approved, January 27, 1862.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 15.]

An Act making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending 30th June, 1862.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following same be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1863, namely:

For salaries of Envoys Extraordinary, Ministers, and Commissioners of the United States at Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, China, Italy, Chile, Peru, Portugal, Switzerland, Rome, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Turkey, New Granada, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Sandwich Islands, Costa Rica, Honduras, Argentine Confederation, Paraguay, and Japan, $301,400.

For salaries of Secretaries of Legation, $43,000.

For salaries of Assistant Secretaries of Legation at London and Paris, $3,000.

For salary of the Interpreter to the Legation to China, $5,000.

For salary of the Secretary of Legation to Turkey, acting as interpreter, $3,000.

For salary of the interpreter to the Legation to Japan, $2,500.

For compensation to an Interpreter to the Consulate at Kanagawa, $1,500.

For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad $50,000.

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, $100,000.

For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers, $3,000.

For expenses of the Consulates in the Turkish dominions, namely, interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the Consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, Candia, Alexandria, and Beirut, $2,500.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, $200,000

For expenses which may be incurred in acknowledging the services of the masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing citizens of the United States from shipwreck, $7,500.

For the purchase of blank books, stationery, arms of the United States, seals, presses, flags, postages, and for the payment of miscellaneous expenses of the Consuls of the United States, including the preservation of the archives of the Consulates, $45,000.

For office rent for those Consuls General, Consuls, and Commercial Agents, who are not allowed to trade, including loss by exchange thereon, $57,370.

For salaries of Consuls General at Quebec, Calcutta, Alexandria, Havana, Constantinople, Frankfort-on-the Main; Consuls at Kanagawa and Nangasaki, in Japan, Liverpool, London, Melbourne, Hongkong, Glasgow, Mauritius, Singapore, Belfast, Cork, Dundee, Demerara, Halifax, Kingston, (Jamaica) Leeds, Manchester, Nassau, (New Providence,) Southampton, Turk's Island, Prince Edward's Island, Havre, Paris, Marseilles, Bordeaux, La Rochelle, Lyons, Moscow, Odessa, Revel, St. Petersburg, Matanzas, Trinidad de Cuba, Santiago de Cuba, San Juan, (Porto Rico,) Cadiz, Malaga, Ponceli, (Porto Rico,) Trieste, Vienna, Aix-la-Chappelle, Canton, Shanghae, Foochow, Amoy, Ningpo, Beirut, Smyrna, Jerusalem, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Funchal, Oporto, Saint Thomas, Elsineur, Genoa, Basle, Geneva, Messina, Naples, Palermo, Leipsic, Munich, Leghorn, Stuttgardt, Bremen, Hamburg, Tangiers, Tripoli, Tunis, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Vera Cruz, Acapulco, Callao, Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres, San Juan del Sur, Aspinwall, Panama, Laguayra, Honolulu, Lahaina, Capstown, Falkland Islands, Venice, Stettin, Candia, Cyprus, Batavia, Fayal, Santiago, (Cape de Verdes,) Sainte Croix, Spezzia, Athens, Zanzibar, Bahia, Maranhom Island, Para, Rio Grande, Matamoras, Mexico, (city,) Tampico, Paso del Norte, Tabasco, Paita, Tumbez, Talcahuano, Carthagena, Sabanilla, Ouro, Guayaquil, Cobija, Montevideo; Mahiti, Bay of Islands, Apia Lanthala, Bristol, Cardiff, Malta, St. John, (New Foundland) St. John's (New Brunswick,) Picton, (Nova Scotia,) La Union, Barbadoes, Bermuda, Antigua, Nantes, Napoleon Vendee, Nice, Lisbon, Gottenburg, Tehauntepec, Santos, St. Catherine, Baltz, Gaspe, Basin, Valencia, Port Mahon, Martinique, Tarante, Santander, Galarz, Rilbao, Sclo, Paramaribo, Macao, Stockholm, Ancona, Otrrato, Swatow, La Paz, Bergen, Trinidad, Barcelona, Quebec, Marcaibo, Algiers, Port au Prince, San Domingo, (city,) Monrovia, Cape Haytien, Aux Cayes, and New Castle-upon the-Tyne; Commercial Agents at San Juan del Norte, St. Paul de Loanda, (Angola,) Gibson, St. Mark, Canrasco and Amoor river, $241,550.

And the salary of the Consul at Brunswick, shall be $3,000, to commence on the 1st day of January, 1862; and the Consul at Pictou, (Nova Scotia,) shall receive a salary of $1,500, to commence on the 1st day of January, 1862; and the salary of the Consul at Swatow shall be $3,500, to commence on the 21st of September, 1860; and the Consul at Port Louis shall receive a salary of $1,500: Provided, that all consular officers whose respective salaries exceed $1,000 per annum shall be subject to the provisions of the 5th section of the act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States, approved August 18, 1856; and their respective Consulates shall be included in schedule B of the list of salaried Consulates: And, provided further, That no appointment of Consuls shall hereafter be made, nor the compensation of Consuls raised, under the act of August 2, 1861, except to the places herein mentioned. And the Consul at New Castle-on-the-Tyne shall receive a salary of $1,500 per annum, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1862.

For Interpreters to the Consulates in China, $4,500.

For salaries of the marshals of the Consular Courts in Japan, China, Siam, and Turkey, 7,000.

For rent of prisons for American convicts in Japan, China, Siam and Turkey, and for wages of the keepers of the same, $9,000.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the service of the year ending the 30th of June, namely:

For compensation and increased salaries to sundry Consulates, under the act of 24 of August, 1861, $54,111.97.

To meet an extraordinary emergency which has arisen in bringing from Sydney, New South Wales, 8 seamen belonging to the ship *Jessor*, charged with crimes of mutiny and murder, a guard of seven men also eleven of the crew as witnesses, $15,067.92, or so much thereof as may be just and fair; said sum to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State.

Approved, February 4, 1862.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 16.]

An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to strike from the pension rolls the names of such persons as have taken up arms against the Government, or who may have in any manner encouraged the rebels.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized and directed to strike from the pension rolls the names of all such persons as have or may hereafter take up arms against the Government of the United States, or who have in any manner encouraged the rebels or manifested a sympathy with their cause.

Approved, February 4, 1862.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 17.]

An Act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the 30th of June, 1863.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the 30th of June, 1863:

For pay of officers, instructors, cadets and musicians, $100,000.

For commutation of subsistence, $4,161.

For forage for officers' horses, $1,440.

For pay in lieu of clothing to officers' servants, $60.

For current and ordinary expenses, as follows: Repairs and improvements, fuel and apparatus, forage, postage, stationery, transportation, printing, clerks, miscellaneous and incidental expenses, and departments of instruction, $55,000.

For gradual increase and expense of Library, $1,000.

For expenses of board of visitors, $1,500.

For forage of artillery and carriage horses, $5,000.

For supplying horses for artillery and cavalry practice, $1,000.

For repairs of officers' quarters, $1,500.

For targets and batteries for artillery exercise, $150.

For furniture for hospital for cadets, $100.

For annual repairs for gas pipes and retort, $300.

For warming apparatus for academic and other buildings, $5,000.

For kitchen of cadets, mess hall, $1,000.

For lattices at cadets' camp ground, $1,000.

Approved, February 10, 1862.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 18.]

An Act to authorize an additional issue of United States notes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to the $50,000,000 of notes payable on demand of denominations not less than $5, heretofore authorized by the Acts of July 17th and August 5th, be and he is hereby authorized to issue like notes, and [illegible] 000, and said notes shall be deemed part of the loan of $250,000,000 authorized by said Acts.

Approved, February 12, 1862.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 19.]

An Act authorizing the detail naval officers for the service of the War Department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to temporarily detail three competent naval officers for the service of the War Department in the inspection of transport vessels, and for such other service as may be designated by the Secretary of War.

Approved, February 12, 1862.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 20.]

An Act making an appropriation for the purchase of cotton and tobacco seed for general distribution.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be and is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three thousand dollars for the purchase of cotton seed, and one thousand dollars for the purchase of tobacco seed, under the superintendence of the Secretary of the Interior, for general distribution: *Provided*, That the said cotton seed shall be purchased from places where cotton is grown as far north as practicable.

Approved, February 13, 1862.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 21.]

An Act to authorize the construction of twenty iron-clad steam gunboats.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be constructed, by contract or otherwise, as he shall deem best for the public interest, not exceeding twenty iron-clad steam gunboats for the use of the navy of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of ten million dollars be and hereby is appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry out the purpose of this act.

Approved, February 13, 1862.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 22.]

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," approved June 30th, 1834.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the twentieth section of the "Act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," approved June 30th, 1834, be and the same is hereby amended, so as to read as follows, to wit:

"Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That "if any person shall sell, exchange, give, "barter, or dispose of any spirituous liquor or "wine to any Indian under the charge of any "Indian superintendent or Indian agent appointed by the United States, or shall introduce any spirituous liquor or wine into the "Indian country, such person, on conviction "thereof before the proper district court of the "United States, shall be imprisoned for a period not exceeding two years, and shall be "fined not more than $300: Provided, however, That it shall be sufficient defence to "any charge of introducing or attempting to "introduce liquor into the Indian country if "it be proved to be done by order of the War "Department, or of any officer duly authorized "thereto by the War Department. And if "any superintendent of Indian affairs, Indian "agent or sub-agent, or commanding officer of "a military post, has reason to suspect or is "informed that any white person or Indian is "about to introduce or has introduced any "spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian "country, in violation of the provisions of this "section, it shall be lawful for such superintendent, agent, sub-agent, or commanding "officer, to cause the boats, stores, packages, "wagons, sleds, and places of deposit of such "person to be searched; and if any such liquor "is found therein, the same, together with "the boats, teams, wagons and sleds used in "conveying the same, and also the goods, "packages, and peltries of such person, shall "be seized and delivered to the proper officer, "and shall be proceeded against by libel in "the proper court, and forfeited, one-half to "the informer and the other half to the use of "the United States; and if such person be a "trader, his license shall be revoked and his "bond put in suit. And it shall moreover be "lawful for any person in the service of the "United States, or for any Indian, to take "and destroy any ardent spirits or wine found "in the Indian country, except such as may "be introduced therein by the War Department. And in all cases arising under this "act Indians shall be competent witnesses."

Approved, February 13, 1862.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 23.]

An Act making appropriation for completing the defences of Washington, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be and the same is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for completing the defences of Washington: Provided, That all arrearages of debts already incurred for the objects of this act shall be first paid out of this sum: And provided, further, That no part of the sum hereby appropriated shall be expended in any work hereafter to be commenced.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the fifth section of the act 28th September, 1850, providing for the discharge from the service of minors enlisted without the consent of their parents or guardians, be and the same hereby is repealed: Provided, That hereafter no person under the age of eighteen shall be mustered into the United States service, and the oath of enlistment taken by the recruit shall be conclusive as to his age.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no volunteers or militia from any State or Territory shall be mustered into the service of the United States on any terms or conditions confining their service to the limits of said State or Territory, or their vicinities, beyond the number of ten thousand in the State of Missouri, and four thousand five hundred in the State of Maryland, heretofore author, Secretary of War, to be raised in said States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the second section of the act of the 10th of April, 1806, shall be and the same is hereby so amended as to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in time of war or rebellion against the supreme authority of the United States, all persons who shall be found lurking as spies, or acting as such, in or about the fortifications, encampments, posts, quarters, or head-quarters of the armies of the United States, or any of them, within any part of the United States which has been or may be declared to be in a state of insurrection by proclamation of the President of the United States, shall suffer death by sentence of a general court-martial."

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the fifty-fifth article of the first section of act of 10th April, 1806, chapter twenty, be and the same is hereby so amended as to read as follows:

"Article fifty-five. Whoever, belonging to the armies of the United States in foreign parts, or at any place within the United States, or their Territories, during rebellion against the supreme authority of the United States, shall force a safeguard, shall suffer death. [Approved, February 13, 1862.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 9.]

A Resolution in relation to allotment certificates of pay to persons held as prisoners of war in the so-called Confederate States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized to procure from such officers and enlisted men of the United States army as are now or hereafter may be held as prisoners of war in the so-called Confederate States, from time to time, their respective allotments of their pay to their families or friends, certified by them in writing, and only attested in pursuance of such orders as may be made for that purpose by the Secretary of War, and upon which certified allotment the said Secretary of War shall cause drafts to be made payable in the city of New York or Boston, to the order of such persons to whom said allotments were or may be made, and to remit said drafts to the address of such person as may be designated in said allotment tickets.

Approved, February 6, 1862.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 10.]

A Resolution for the collection of war statistics.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to develop, concentrate and bring into effective action the mechanical and other resources of the United States, for the suppression of the rebellion and the future defense of this Government, the Superintendent of the Census be authorized to furnish the Secretary of War with such war statistics as from time to time the Secretary may judge necessary for the use of his Department.

Approved, February 22, 1862.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 11.]

A Resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Captain Samuel F. Dupont, and officers, petty officers, seamen, and marines under his command for the victory at Port Royal.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Amer-